Learn Qur'an With Tajweed

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DAWAT-E-ISLAMI

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰى خَاتَمِ النَّبِيّٖنَ اَمَّا بَعْدُ فَاَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ۞

Mufridaat Letters

In this lesson, we will learn about the following things:

1-Mufridaat Letters

2-Mustaliyah Letters

3-Safiriyah Letters

4-Shafawiyah Letters

5-Practice of Mufridaat letters

Mufridaat Letters

Q:- What is Mufridaat ?

A:- The Plural of Mufrid is Mufridaat and Mufrid means individual.

Q:- What are the Mufridaat Letters ?

A:- In Arabic alphabets from Alif (ا) to Yaa (ی), all of them are called Mufridaat Letters.

Q:- How many Mufridaat Letters are there?

A:- There are 29 Mufridaat Letters.

Q:- How are the Mufridaat Letters Pronounced?

A:- They are pronounced in an Arabic accent.

e.g. با،تا،ثا،حا،خا

Mustaliyah Letters

Q:- Which are the Mustaliyah Letters ?

A:- Some letters amongst the letters of Mufridaat are always pronounced in a thick tone, they are called Mustaliyah Letters.

Q:- How many Mustaliyah Letters are there, what are they and what is their combination ?

A:- There are 7 Mustaliyah Letters, they are: خ، ص، ض، ط، ظ، غ، ق and their combination is: خُصَّ ضَغْطٍ قِظْ

Safeeriyah Letters

Q:- Which are the Safeeriyah Letters ?

A:- The letters which are pronounced with a whistle sound are called Safeeriyah Letters.

Q:- How many Safeeriyah Letters are there and what are they ?

A:- There are 3 Safeeriyah Letters and they are: ز، س، ص

Shafawiyya Letters

Q:- Which are the Shafawiyya Letters ?

A:- The letters which are pronounced by lips are called Shafawiyya Letters.

Q:- How many Shafawiyya Letters are there and what are they ?

A:- There are 4 Shafawiyya Letters and they are: ب،ف،م،و

Note! Apart from these letters, don’t let the lips move whilst pronouncing any other letter

Mufridaat Letters

Some important points

☆The sound of the letters that end with Alif (ا) is elongated up to one Alif (ا).

☆The sound of the letters that end with any letter other than Alif (ا) is elongated up to 3 Alif (ا).

☆Alif (ا) and Hamzah (ء) are not stretched at all

Mufridaat Letters

ا (اَلِفُ)	ب (بَا)	ت (تَا)	ث (ثَا)	ج (جِيۡمُ)
ح (حَا)	خ (خَا)	د (دَآلُ)	ذ (ذَآلُ)	ر (رَا)
ز (زَا)	س (سِيۡنُ)	ش (شِيۡنُ)	ص (صَآدُ)	ض (ضَآدُ)

Mufridaat Letters

ط (طَا) ظ (ظَا) ع (عَیۡنۡ) غ (غَیۡنۡ) ف (فَا)

ق (قَآفۡ) ک (کَآفۡ) ل (لَآمۡ) م (مِیۡمۡ) ن (نُوۡنۡ)

و (وَاوۡ) ھ (ھَا) ء (ھَمۡزَہۡ) ی (یَا)

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Murakkabat Letters

In this lesson, we will learn that when two or more letters are combined, how they are formed and how they are read.

1-**Murakkabat Letters** (Compound letters)

2-**And how to read them**

Murakkabat Letters

Q:- What is Murakkabat ?

A:- The Plural of Murakkab is Murakkabat and Murakkab is made by joining two or more letters.

Q:- How are the Murakkabat Letters Pronounced ?

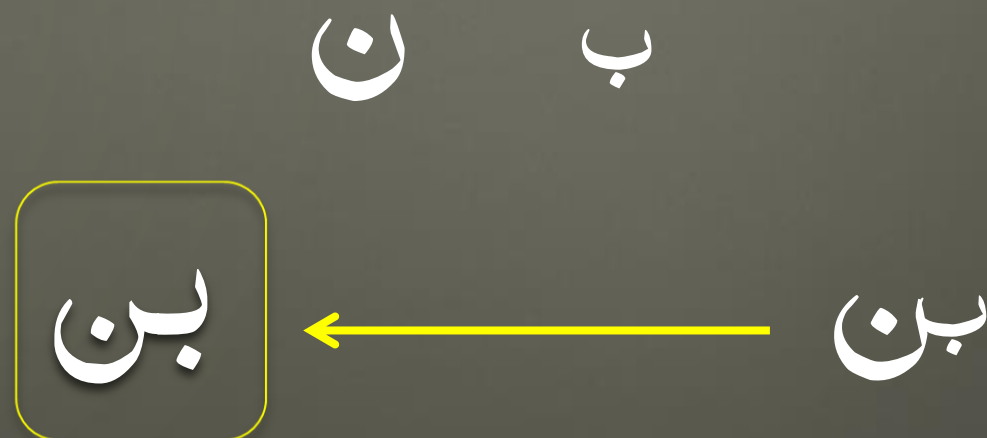
A:- They are pronounced individually like Mufridaat.

Murakkabat Letters

Note!

☆Identify the letters that are written in a same way by the numbers and the positions of dots.

☆When two or more letters are written together, the head of the letter is written and the body is omitted.

Let's have a look at the example of a Murakkab "بن" in order to learn this rule:

Murakkabat Letters

Let's see this example again:

Murakkabat Letters

Let's see another example like this:

We have learnt earlier when two or more letters are written together, the head of the letter is written and body is omitted.

Murakkabat Letters

Now we will see an easy example of a Murakkab of three letters.

Murakkabat Letters

Some important points to pronounce a letter thick or thin:

☆All of the letters, apart from the letters of Mustaliyaah, are always pronounced in a thin tone.

☆Whereas ا , ل and ر are sometimes pronounced in a thick voice and sometimes in a thin voice.

Murakkabat Letters

با تا ثا لا جا حا خا عا

شا صا ضا طا ظا سل شل صل

قل كل عل غل كن طن قض بس

تس ثس بلب بعد بهم حمد هلك خلق

علق نصر قتل قسط يلج صفت شمس قل

Murakkabat Letters

غا سا خشى ضل فل يس فلق عبد

جنت سخط غبر غير مطر شكر ظن

عسر ظلل بسم خشى نص فص

Harakaat

In this lesson we will learn about the following three things.

1-All information about Harakaat

2-The method of reading Mutaharrik letters with spelling

3-And without spelling

Harakaat

Q:- What is Harakaat
?
A:- The Plural of Harakat is Harakaat. Zabar, zair and pesh are called Harakaat.

Q:- How are the Harakaat Pronounced ?

A:- Harakaat are pronounced in an Arabic accent without stretching or suddenly pausing the voice.

Harakaat

Q:- How is Zabar Pronounced ?

A:- [Zabar] ـَـ is pronounced by opening the mouth and raising the voice.

Q:- How is Zair Pronounced ?

A:- [Zair] ـِـ is pronounced by dropping the voice.

Q:- How is Pesh Pronounced ?

A:- [Pesh] ـُـ is pronounced by the rounding of lips.

Q:- What is Mutaharrik ?

A:- The letter which has a Harakat on it is called Mutaharrik.

Harakaat

Note!

☆The letter (ر) is pronounced with the thick tone if it has zabar or pesh on it, and it is pronounced with the thin tone when it has zair below it.

☆If there is a Harakat or Jazm on an alif it is called Hamzah.

Harakaat

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ ۞

تُ	تِ	تَ	بُ	بِ	بَ	اُ	اِ	اَ
حُ	حِ	حَ	جُ	جِ	جَ	ثُ	ثِ	ثَ
ذُ	ذِ	ذَ	دُ	دِ	دَ	خُ	خِ	خَ
سُ	سِ	سَ	زُ	زِ	زَ	رُ	رِ	رَ
ضُ	ضِ	ضَ	صُ	صِ	صَ	شُ	شِ	شَ

Harakaat

طَ طِ طُ ظَ ظِ ظُ عَ عِ عُ

غَ غِ غُ فَ فِ فُ قَ قِ قُ

كَ كِ كُ لَ لِ لُ مَ مِ مُ

نَ نِ نُ وَ وِ وُ هَ هِ هُ

ءَ ءِ ءُ ىَ يِ ىُ

Harakaat

Q:- Which letters are called Qareeb us Sawt ?

A:- In Mufridaat Letters those letters that sound somewhat similar are called Qareeb us Sawt letters.

Q:- How many Qareeb us Sawt letters are there and what are they ?

A:- There are 16 Qareeb us Sawt Letters and they are:

(ت، ط) (ز، ذ، ظ) (ث، س، ص) (د، ض) (ک، ق) (ه، ح) (ء، ع)

Harakaat

بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ ۞

طُ	طِ	طَ
ذُ	ذِ	ذَ
ثُ	ثِ	ثَ
صُ	صِ	صَ
ضُ	ضِ	ضَ

Harakaat

Tanween

In this lesson we will learn about the following two things:

1-All information about Tanween

2-The method to pronounce Munawwan letters

Tanween

Q:- What is Tanween ?

A:- The two Zabar, two Zayr and two Pesh are called Tanween.

Q:- What is meant by Munawwan ?

A:- The letter which has Tanween on it, is called Munawwan.

Q:- What is Tanween in actual?

A:- In fact Tanween is a "Noon Sakin" that is at the end of the word, this is why Tanveen sounds like a "Noon Sakin".

Tanween

Some important things:

☆Sometimes (ا) or (ی) is shown after two Zabar, do not pronounce it during spelling.

☆There are 16 Qareeb us Sawt letters (letters that sound somewhat similar) differentiate clearly while reading these letters.

(ت، ط) (ز، ذ، ظ) (ث، س، ص) (د، ض) (ک، ق) (ه، ح) (ء، ع)

Tanween

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ ۞

طًا طٍ طٌ

ذًا ذٍ ذٌ

ثًا ثٍ ثٌ

صًا صٍ صٌ

ضًا ضٍ ضٌ

Tanween

Exercise

In this Lesson, We will learn to read words with spelling and without spelling as well.

بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ ۞

خَلَقَ	صَدَقَ	طَبَعَ	جَعَلَ	نَظَرَ	اِبِلِ	ثُلُثُ
صُحُفُ	رُبُعُ	خَطِفَ	تَزِدِ	يَلِجُ	سُئِلَ	قُرِئَ

Exercise

قَمَرٍ طُوًى ثَمَنٍ سَخَطٍ ظُلَلٍ فِئَةٍ غَضَبٌ

عُنُقٍ نَفَرٌ صَمَدٌ لَعِبٌ سَفَرَةٍ شَجَرَةٌ أُذُنٌ

قَتَرَةٌ كُتُبٌ دَرَجَةً قِرَدَةً عَلَقَةٍ

Maddah Letters

In this lesson, we will learn the following things:

1-The rules of the Maddah Letters

2-The rules of Sakin

Maddah Letters

Q:- How many Maddah Letters are there ?

A:- There are 3 letters of Maddah, they are: اَلِفْ، وآو، یَا

Q:- When will اَلِفْ, وآو and یَا become Maddah letters ?

A:- When there is a Zabar before اَلِفْ it becomes اَلِفْ Maddah. When there is a Pesh before وآو sakin, it becomes وآو Maddah. When there is a Zayr before یَا sakin, it becomes یَا Maddah.

Q:- How are the Maddah Letters pronounced ?

A:- The letters of Maddah are pronounced by stretching them up to one اَلِفْ i.e. up to two Harakaat. e.g. بَا،بُوْ،بِیْ

Maddah Letters

ب, و pesh بُوْ

بُوْ

Maddah Letters

Q:- What is Jazm or Sukoon ?

A:- The small Daal " ْ " shaped sign is called Jazm or Sukoon.

Q:- Which letter is called Sakin letter ?

A:- The letter which has Jazm on it, is called Sakin letter.

Q:- How is a Sakin letter read ?

A:- A Sakin letter is read by joining it with the previous letter.

Maddah Letters

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ۞

تَا تُو تِي

زَا زُو زِی

ظَا ظُو ظِي

سَا سُو سِي

دَا دُو دِی

طَا طُو طِي

ذَا ذُو ذِی

ثَا ثُو ثِي

صَا صُو صِي

ضَا ضُو ضِي

Maddah Letters

Vertical[Khari] Harakaat

In this lesson, we will learn following three things:

1-Rules of Vertical Harakat

2-Method of reading the letters which have Vertical Harakat

3-Practice of those letters which have vertical Harakat

Vertical[Khari] Harakaat

Q:- What is called Vertical[Khari] Harakat ?

A:- Vertical[Khara] Zabar ـٰ, Vertical[Khari] Zayr ـٖ and Inverted[Ulta] Pesh ـٗ are called Vertical[Khari] Harakaat.

Q:- How are the Vertical Harakaat pronounced ?

A:- Vertical Harakaat are pronounced by stretching them up to one اَلِفُ i.e. up to two Harakaat. e.g. بٰ،بٗ،بٖ

Vertical[Khari] Harakaat

ب, Khara Zair بٖ

ب, Ulta Pesh بٗ

Vertical[Khari] Harakaat

بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ ۞

طٰ طٖ طٗ

ذٰ ذٖ ذٗ

ثٰ ثٖ ثٗ

صٰ صٖ صٗ

Vertical[Khari] Harakaat

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِیْنَ وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰی خَاتَمِ النَّبِیّٖنَ اَمَّا بَعْدُ فَاَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّیْطٰنِ الرَّجِیْمِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Leen Letters

In this lesson, we will learn following four things:

1-Definition of Leen Letters

2-The method of forming the Leen Letters

3-The method of reading the Leen Letters

4-Practice of the Leen Letters

Leen Letters

Q:- How many Leen Letters are there and what are they ?

A:- There are 2 Leen Letters and they are: و، ی

Q:- When will واؔ and یاؔ become Leen letters ?

A:- When there is a Zabar before واؔ Saakin, it becomes واؔ Leen and when there is a Zabar before یاؔ Saakin, it becomes یاؔ Leen.

Q:- How are the Leen Letters pronounced ?

A:- Leen Letters are pronounced gently in an Arabic accent without stretching or suddenly pausing the voice. e.g. بَوْ، بَیْ

Leen Letters

بَوْ Zabar و , ب

بَیْ Zabar ی , ب

Leen Letters

بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ ۞

ذَیْ	ذَوْ	زَیْ	زَوْ	طَیْ	طَوْ	تَیْ	تَوْ
صَیْ	صَوْ	سَیْ	سَوْ	ثَیْ	ثَوْ	ظَیْ	ظَوْ
قَیْ	قَوْ	کَیْ	کَوْ	ضَیْ	ضَوْ	دَیْ	دَوْ
عَیْ	عَوْ	اَیْ	اَوْ	حَیْ	حَوْ	ھَیْ	ھَوْ

Exercise

In this Lesson, We will learn to read words with spelling and without spelling as well.

بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ ۞

كَانُوْا　قَالُوْا　نُوْحِيْهِ　عَذَابًا　غَفُوْرًا　طَغٰى

دَاوٗدَ　رُسُلِهٖ　رَسُوْلِهٖ　صَوَابًا　مَاٰبًا　صَلٰوةً

Exercise

مَحْفُوْظٍ | خِتْمُهٗ | هَدَيْنَا | زَاهِدِيْنَ | رَاكِعُوْنَ

عِيْسٰى | اُوْى | مِيْقَاتًا | شَيْءٍ | قُعُوْدٌ | يَوْمَئِذٍ

اَفَرَءَيْتَ | مَوْعِظَةٌ | سَمٰوٰتٍ | اُوْذِيْنَا | اَوْحَيْنَا

Exercise

نُوْحِيْهَا	اُمِنُوْبِیْ	تُدِيْرُوْنَهَا	فَلَا تَمِيْلُوْ

مَاخَلَقْتُمُوْنِیْ	فَلَا تَلُوْمُوْنِیْ	وَلَا يُحِيْطُوْنَ

Qalqalah Letters

In this lesson, we will learn about the following things:

1-The rules of the Qalqalah Letters

2-The rules of Hamzah Saakin

3-Exercise of this lesson

Qalqalah Letters

Q:- How many Qalqalah Letters are there , what are they and what is their combination?

A:- There are 5 letters of Qalqalah ق، ط، ب، ج، د and their combination is قطب جد.

Q:- What is the meaning of Qalqalah ?

A:- The meaning of Qalqalah is movement, there should be some movement in the Makhraj when pronouncing these letters such that the sound echoes.

Q:- When will Qalqalah be pronounced more clear in the letters of Qalqalah ?

A:- When the letters of Qalqalah are Saakin, Qalqalah will be pronounced more clear.

Qalqalah Letters

Q:- How is Hamzah Saakinah pronounced ?

A:- Hamzah Saakinah (ءْ) is always pronounced with sudden pause.

Qalqalah Letters

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

اَعْ	اِعْ	اُعْ
اَغْ	اِغْ	اُغْ
اَمْ	اِمْ	اُمْ
اَفْ	اِفْ	اُفْ

Qalqalah Letters

اَیْ

Pesh is not used before "ی" sakin

اِصْطَبِرْ | اَعْيُنْ | نُطْفَةٍ

يُؤْمِنُوْنَ

Qalqalah Letters

مُؤْصَدَةٌ اِقْرَاْ كَاْسًا يَبْحَثُ يُقْرِضُ اِذْهَبْ

اِرْكَبْ اَحْضَرَتْ يُظْلَمُوْنَ اِصْبِرْ فَضْلِكَ

اَعْمَالَكُمْ اَيْدِيْهِمْ يَسْتَبْدِلُ يَسْتَفْتِحُوْنَ

Noon Saakin & Tanween

In this lesson, we will learn about following things:

1-The number of the rules of Noon Saakin and Tanween

2-The complete information about all of the four rules of Noon Saakin and Tanween

3-Pracitce of these rules (Exercise)

Noon Saakin & Tanween

Q:- How many rules of Noon Saakin & Tanween are there and what are they ?

A:- There are 4 rules of Noon Saakin & Tanween and they are:

1) Izhar اِظْهَارْ

2) Ikhfa اِخْفَاءْ

3) Idgham اِدْغَامْ

4) Iqlab اِقْلَابْ

Izhar

Q:- When is Izhar done ?

A:- If any Halqiyyah Letter comes after Noon Saakin or Tanween, Izhar is done and ghunna is not done. i.e. مِنْ اَجَلٍ

Q:- How many Halqiyyah Letters are there and what are they ?

A:- There are 6 Halqiyyah Letters and they are: ء،ھ،ع،ح،غ،خ

Izhar

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ۞

مِنْ اَجَلٍ	مِنْ هَادٍ	مِنْ عَلَقٍ	مِنْ حَكِيْمٍ
مِنْ غَفُوْرٍ	مِنْ خَوْفٍ	يَنْئَوْنَ	مِنْهُمْ
اَنْعَمْتَ	فَسَيُنْغِضُوْنَ	وَالْمُنْخَنِقَةُ	بَلَدًا اٰمِنًا

Ikhfa

Q:- When is Ikhfa done ?

A:- If any Ikhfa Letter comes after Noon Saakin or Tanween, Ikhfa is done and ghunna is also done. i.e. مِنۡ دُوۡنِكُمۡ

Q:- How many Ikhfa Letters are there and what are they ?

A:- There are 15 Ikhfa Letters and they are:

ت، ث، ج، د، ذ، ز، س، ش، ص، ض، ط، ظ، ف، ک، ق

Ikhfa

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ ۞

اَنۡتَ	مِنۡ ثَمَرَةٍ	مِنۡ جُوۡعٍ	مِنۡ دُوۡنِكُمۡ	مِنۡ ذَهَبٍ
فَاِنۡ زَلَلۡتُمۡ	مَنۡ سَفِهَ	مَنۡ شَكَرَ	مِنۡ صَلۡصَالٍ	
اِنۡ ضَلَلۡتُ	مِنۡ طِيۡنٍ	مَنۡ ظَلَمَ	خَيۡرٍ تَجِدُوۡهُ	

Idgham

Q:- When is Idgham done ?

A:- If any Yarmaloon Letter comes after Noon Saakin or Tanween, Idgham is done.

☆In the case of ر and ل Idgham is done without Ghunnah and in the case of the other four letters Idgham is done with Ghunnah. i.e. مِنۡ رَّبِّکَ،مَنۡ یَّقُوۡلُ

Q:- How many Yarmaloon Letters are there and what are they ?

A:- There are 6 Yarmaloon Letters and they are: ی،ر،م،ل،و،ن

Idgham

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ

مَنۡ يَّقُوۡلُ	وُجُوۡهٌ يَّوۡمَئِذٍ	مِنۡ رَّبِّكَ	مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُوۡلُ اللّٰهِ
مِنۡ مَّشۡهَدٍ	بِرَحۡمَةٍ مِّنۡهُ	مِنۡ لَّدُنۡهُ	مُصَدِّقًا لِّمَا
مِنۡ وَّرَقِ الۡجَنَّةِ	هُدًى وَّذِكۡرٰى	حِطَّةٌ نَّغۡفِرۡ لَكُمۡ	

Iqlab

Q:- When is Iqlab done ?

A:- If the letter ب comes after Noon Saakin or Tanween, Iqlab is done.

☆The sound of Noon Saakin or Tanween is changed into Meem م and Ghunnah is done.. i.e. مِنۢ بَعۡدِ

Iqlab

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ۞

مِنۢ بَقْلِهَا	أَنۢبِئْهُم	لَيُنۢبَذَنَّ	قَوْلًاۢ بَلِيغًا
جَنَّةٍۭ بِرَبْوَةٍ	كِرَامٍۭ بَرَرَةٍ	حِلٌّۢ بِهَٰذَا	صُمٌّۢ بُكْمٌ

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰى خَاتَمِ النَّبِيّٖنَ اَمَّا بَعْدُ فَاَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ۞

Tashdeed

In this lesson, we will learn about the following things:

1-The rules of Tashdeed and Mushaddad Qalqalah Letters

2-The rules of نوّن Mushaddad and میّم Mushaddad

3-Pracitce of these rules (Exercise)

Tashdeed

Q:- What is Tashdeed ?

A:- The w-shaped sign (ّ) is called Tashdeed.

Q:- What is Mushaddad ?

A:- The letter which has Tashdeed on it, is called Mushaddad.

Q:- How are the letters of Qalqalah pronounced when they are Mushaddad ?

A:- When the letters of Qalqalah are Mushaddad, they are pronounced with emphasis/stress.

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحٰبِ الْفِيلِ ۝١

☆If the first letter is Mutaharrik, second Saakin and third Mushaddad, then in most (not all) cases the Saakin letter is not pronounced but the Mutaharrik letter is pronounced by joining it with the Mushaddad letter, e.g. عَبَدْتُّمْ will be pronounced as عَبَتُّمْ.

Tashdeed

Q:- How are the نوّن Mushaddad and میّم Mushaddad pronounced ?

A:- The نوّن Mushaddad and میّم Mushaddad are always pronounced with Ghunnah.

Q:- What is Ghunnah ?

A:- To take the sound into the nose is called Ghunnah (nasalization). The duration of Ghunnah is equal to one اَلِفْ.

Tashdeed

بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ ۞

اُعَّ	اِعَّ	اَعَّ	اُطَّ	اِطَّ	اَطَّ	اُتَّ	اِتَّ	اَتَّ
اُوَّ	اِوَّ	اَوَّ	اُمَّ	اِمَّ	اَمَّ	اُبَّ	اِبَّ	اَبَّ
اُیَّ	اِیَّ	اَیَّ	اُجَّ	اِجَّ	اَجَّ	اُنَّ	اِنَّ	اَنَّ

Tashdeed

فِى الْحَجِّ	مِنَ الدَّمْعِ	اَلرَّحْمٰنُ	اَحَطْتُّ	قَدْ دَّخَلُوْا
وَالنَّجْمِ	وَالنّٰشِطٰتِ	يُحِبُّ التَّوَّابِيْنَ	مِنَ الطَّيِّبٰتِ	
بَسَطْتَّ	نَخْلُقْكُّمْ	قَدْ تَّبَيَّنَ	عَبَدْتُّمْ	اِذْ ظَّلَمُوْا

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰى خَاتَمِ النَّبِيّٖنَ اَمَّا بَعْدُ فَاَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Meem Saakin

In this lesson, we will learn about the following things:

1-The rules of the Meem Saakin

2-Pracitce of these rules (Exercise)

Meem Sakin

Q:- How many rules of Meem ميم Saakin are there and what are they ?

A:- There are 3 rules of Meem ميم Saakin and they are:

1) Idghaam-e-Shafawi اِدْغَامِ شَفَوِیُ

2) Ikhfa-e-Shafawi اِخْفَاــئِ شَفَوِیُ

3) Izhar-e-Shafawi اِظْهَارِ شَفَوِیُ

Meem Sakin

Q:- When is Idghaam-e-Shafawi done ?

A:- If a letter م comes after a میم Saakin, Idghaam-e-Shafawi is done and Ghunnah is also done. i.e. اَنْتُمْ مُّظْلِمُوْنَ

Q:- When is Ikhfa-e-Shafawi done ?

A:- If a letter ب comes after a میم Saakin, Ikhfa-e-Shafawi is done and Ghunnah is also done. i.e. كُنْتُمْ بِهٖ

Q:- When is Izhar-e-Shafawi done ?

A:- If any letter other than ب and م comes after a میم Saakin, Izhar-e-Shafawi is done and Ghunnah is also done. i.e. هُمْ فِيْهَا

Meem Sakin

Idghaam-e-Shafawi

Ikhfa-e-Shafawi

Izhar-e-Shafawi

Meem Sakin

بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ

اَنۡتُمۡ مُّظۡلِمُوۡنَ	اَلَمۡ تَرَ	كُنۡتُمۡ بِهٖ	عَلَيۡهِمۡ غَضَبٌ
اٰتَيۡتُكُمۡ مِّنۡ كِتٰبٍ	لَمۡ يَلِدۡ	وَمَاهُمۡ بِمُؤۡمِنِيۡنَ	
اَمۡ صَبَرۡنَا	بَعۡضُكُمۡ بِبَعۡضٍ	اَمۡضِیۡ	ذٰلِكُمۡ قَوۡلُكُمۡ

Tafkheem-O-Tarqeeq

In this lesson we will learn the following concepts:

1-Rules of Tafkheem and Tarqeeq

2-Pracitce of these rules (Exercise)

Tafkheem-O-Tarqeeq

Q:- What is the meaning of Tafkheem and Tarqeeq ?

A:- The meaning of Tafkheem is to pronounce a letter in a thick tone and the meaning of Tarqeeq is to pronounce a letter in a thin tone.

Q:- What are the rules of ا , ل and ر about Tafkheem and Tarqeeq ?

A:- These three letters are pronounced sometimes in a thick tone and sometimes in a thin tone. The detailed rules are as follows:

اَلِفْ: If a thick letter comes before an Alif, it is pronounced in a thick tone, if a thin letter comes before an Alif, it is pronounced in a thin tone.

Tafkheem-O-Tarqeeq

ل : If the letter before the Laam of Ism-e-Jalalat-(اللّٰہ عزّوجل) has Zabar or Pesh on it, then the Laam of Ism-e-Jalalat-(اللّٰہ عزّوجل) will be pronounced in a thick tone and if the letter before the Laam of Ism-e-Jalalat-(اللّٰہ عزّوجل) has Zayr below it, then the Laam of Ism-e-Jalalat-(اللّٰہ عزّوجل) will be pronounced in a thin tone

☆: Except the Laam of Ism-e-Jalalat-(اللّٰہ عزّوجل), every Laam is pronounced in a thin tone.

Examples:

ل in a thick tone:

ل in a thin tone:

Tafkheem-O-Tarqeeq

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ

صِرَاطَ	سِرَاجًا	مَفَازًا	عَابِدٌ	طَعَامٍ	اِنَّ اللّٰهَ

هُوَاللّٰهُ	رَسُوۡلُ اللّٰهِ	رَضِیَ اللّٰهُ	اِنَّ الَّذِيۡنَ

قَالُوااللّٰهُمَّ	بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ	قُلِ اللّٰهُمَّ	مَا وَلّٰهُمۡ

Tafkheem-O-Tarqeeq

را: In following cases را is pronounced in thick tone:

a) When it has a Zabar or Pesh on it
b) When it has two Zabar or two Pesh on it
c) When it has a Vertical Zabar on it
d) When the letter before a را Saakin has a Zabar or Pesh
e) When there is a temporary Zayr before a را Saakin
f) When there is a Zayr before a را Saakin in the preceding word
g) When a Mustaliyah letter comes after a را Saakin in the same word

را: In following cases را is pronounced in thin tone:

a) When it has a Zayr or two Zayr below it
b) When there is an Original Zayr before a را Saakin in the same word
c) When there is a يا Saakin before a را Saakin

Tafkheem-O-Tarqeeq

Note!

☆In the Holy Quran, there are some words start with Alif (ا) but they don't have any Harkat on it, so whichever Harkat is applied on it during its pronunciation, will be temporary Harkat.

Tafkheem-O-Tarqeeq

بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ ۞

اَلَمۡ تَرَ	رُزِقُوۡ	اَجۡرًا	اَجۡرٌ	اِبۡرٰھِیۡمَ	اَمۡ صَبَرۡنَا

یُرۡزَقُوۡنَ	اِرۡجِعُوۡ	اِرۡجِعِیۡ	اِرۡکَعُوۡ	رَبِّ ارۡحَمۡھُمَا

اِنِ ارۡتَبۡتُمۡ	کُلُّ فِرۡقٍ	فِیۡ قِرۡطَاسٍ	وَالنَّھَارِ	اَمۡرٍ

فَاصۡبِرۡ	قُمۡ فَاَنۡذِرۡ	خَیۡرٌ ۝	نَذِیۡرٌ ۝

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰى خَاتَمِ النَّبِيّٖنَ اَمَّا بَعْدُ فَاَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ۞

Maddaat

In this lesson, we will learn about the following things:

1-**The rules of the Madd**

2-**Practice of Maddaat words (exercise)**

Maddaat

Q:- what is the meaning of Madd ?

A:- The meaning of Madd is to stretch.

Q:- how many reasons of Madd are there and what are they ?

A:- There are two reasons of Madd and they are: Hamzah (ء) and Sukoon (ْ)

Q:- how many types of Madd are there and what are they ?

A:- There are six type of Madd and they are:

1- Madd Muttasil
2- Madd Munfasil
3- Madd Lazim
4- Madd Leen-Lazim
5- Madd ‘Aarid
6- Madd Leen- ‘Aarid

Maddaat

Q:- What is Madd Muttasil ?

A:- If a Hamzah (ء) comes after the letters of maddah in the same word, Madd Muttasil will be done. i.e. "جَآءَ"

Q:- What is Madd Munfasil ?

A:- If a Hamzah (ء) comes after the letters of maddah in the next word, Madd Munfasil will be done. i.e. "بِمَآ اُنْزِلَ"

Maddaat

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ ۞

جَآءَ   سِيِّئٰتُ   اُولٰٓئِکَ   حَدَآئِقَ   قُرُوْٓءٍ

اَوْلِيَآءَ   بِمَآ اُنْزِلَ   قَالُوْٓا اٰمَنَّا   يٰٓاَرْضُ

هٰٓؤُلَآءِ   يٰبَنِيْٓ اِسْرَآئِيْلَ

Maddaat

Q:- What is Madd Lazim ?

A:- If a permanent Sukoon (ـْ) or (ـّ) comes after the letters of Maddah, Madd Lazim will be done. i.e. "جَآنٌّ"

Q:- What is Madd Leen-Lazim ?

A:- If a permanent Sukoon (ـْ) comes after the letters of Leen, Madd Leen-Lazim will be done. i.e. "عَيْنْ"

Maddaat

بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ ۞

دَآبَّةٍ	آٰلۡـٰٔنَ	ءَآلذَّكَرَيۡنِ	مُدۡهَآمَّتٰنِ
اَتُحَآجُّوۡنِّیۡ	وَالصّٰٓفّٰتِ	وَحَآجَّهٗ	تَحٰٓضُّوۡنَ
یُحَآدُّوۡنَ	اَنۡ یَّتَمَآسَّا		

Maddaat

Q:- What is Madd ‘Aarid ?

A:- If a temporary Sukoon [i.e. a letter becomes Sakin because of Waqf] comes after the letters of Maddah, Madd ‘Aarid will be done.

Q:- What is Madd Leen-’Aarid ?

A:- If a temporary Sukoon [i.e. a letter becomes Sakin because of Waqf] comes after the letters of Leen, Madd Leen-’Aarid will be done.

Maddaat

بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ ۞

وَلَا الضَّآلِّیۡنَ ۝ | یٰۤاُولِی الۡاَلۡبَابِ ۝ | یَتَسَآءَلُوۡنَ ۝

رَبِّ الۡعٰلَمِیۡنَ ۝ | خَوۡفٍ ۝ | قُرَیۡشٍ ۝ | خَیۡرٌ ۝

Muqatta’at Letters

we will learn about the following thing in this lesson

1-Muqatta‘at Letters

Muqatta’aat Letters

Q:- What are the Muqatta’at Letters ?

A:- Muqatta’at Letters are found at the start of some Surahs of the Holy Quran.

Q:- How are the Muqatta’at Letters pronounced ?

A:- These letters are pronounced individually like Mufridaat Letters in such a way that the Maddaat are stretched properly and also do nasalization (Ghunnah) when Ikhfa and Idgham occur.

Muqatta’aat Letters

Note!

☆There are two ways to recite الٓمّٓ ۝ اللّٰهُ:

1-Wasl (Joining) اَلِفْ لَآمْ مِّيْمَ ۝ اللّٰهُ

2-Waqf (Pausing) اَلِفْ لَآمْ مِّيْمْ ۝ اَللّٰهُ

Muqatta’aat Letters

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ

صٓ صَآدۡ	قٓ قَآفۡ	نٓ نُوۡنۡ	طٰهٰ طَاهَا	يٰسٓ يَاسِيۡنۡ	طٰسٓ طَاسِيۡنۡ	حٰمٓ حَامِيۡمۡ

الٓرٰ اَلِفۡ لَآمۡ رَا	الٓمّٓرٰ اَلِفۡ لَآمۡ مِّيۡمۡ رَا	عٓسٓقٓ عَيۡنۡ سِيۡنۡ قَآفۡ	طٰسٓمّٓ طَا سِيۡنۡ مِّيۡمۡ

الٓمّٓ ۚ اللّٰهُ (اَلِفۡ لَآمۡ مِّيۡمۡ ۚ اَللّٰهُ)	الٓمّٓصٓ اَلِفۡ لَآمۡ مِّيۡمۡ صَآدۡ	كٓهٰيٰعٓصٓ كَآفۡ هَايَا عَيۡنۡ صَآدۡ

Za'id Alif

In this lesson, we will learn about the following things:

1-Extra (Za'id) Alif اَلِفْ

2-Examples from the Holy Quran (Exercise)

Za’id Alif

Q:- What is Additional (Za’id) Alif اَلِفْ ?

A:- In some places of Holy Quran, a small circle shaped sign as 'o' is shown on اَلِفْ this اَلِفْ is called Additional (Za’id) Alif اَلِفْ

Q:- How this type of Alif اَلِفْ pronounced ?

A:- The explanation of pronouncing additional الف is described below:

1...In following six words, Additional (Za’id) Alif اَلِفْ will be pronounced in the case of Waqf (Pause) but will not be pronounced in the case of Wasl (Without Pause).

اَنَا At every place

Za’id Alif

2...There is no Za’id اَلِفۡ in the word ‘اَنَا’ of the following words, therefore, these alif will be pronounced in both cases (Waqf and Wasl).

3...During Waqf (Pausing), it is permissible either pronounce or not, the Za’id اَلِفۡ in the word “سَلٰسِلَاۡ’ of the Holy Quran, but in Wasl (Joining), the Za’id اَلِفۡ will not be pronounced.

Za’id Alif

3...The Za’id اَلِفْ in all of these words will neither be pronounced in Wasl (Joining) and nor in Waqf (Pausing).

اَفَا۠ئِنْ مَّاتَ — اَفَا۠ئِنْ مِّتَّ — لَا۠اِلَى اللّٰهِ — لَا۠اِلَى الْجَحِيْمِ

لِشَا۠ىْءٍ — مَلَا۠ئِهٖ — اَنْ تَبُوْٓءَا۠ — وَلَا۠اَوْضَعُوْ — لَا۠اَذْبَحَنَّهٗ

لَا۠اَنْتُمْ — لِتَتْلُوَا۠ — مِنْ نَّبَا۠ئِ — وَمَلَا۠ئِهِمْ — ثَمُوْدَا۠

لَنْ نَّدْعُوَا۠ — لِيَرْبُوَا۠ فِيْ — لِيَبْلُوَا۠ — وَنَبْلُوَا۠ — قَوَارِيْرَا۠ 2nd

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِیْنَ وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰی خَاتَمِ النَّبِیّٖنَ اَمَّا بَعْدُ فَاَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّیْطٰنِ الرَّجِیْمِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Miscellaneous Rules

In this lesson, we will learn following two things:

1-**The Miscellaneous Rules of Tajweed**

2-**Practice of these rules (Exercise)**

Miscellaneous Rules

Q:- What is called Izhar-e-Mutlaq ?

A:- If any Yarmaloon Letter comes after نون Saakin in the same word, Idgham will not be done but Izhar e Mutlaq will be done. Therefore gunnah will not be done in the following four words.

Q:- What is called Tas-heel ?

A:- The meaning of Tas-heel is to make soft i.e. pronounce the second Hamzah softly. In the Holy Quran, there is only one word where Tas-heel is Wajib.

ءَاَعْجَمِيٌّ وَّعَرَبِيٌّ

Miscellaneous Rules

Q:- What is called Saktah ?

A:- To stop the sound and then to continue reading ahead holding the same breath is called Saktah.

Q:- What is rule of Saktah ?

A:- The rule of Saktah is that the Mutaharrik letter is to be read as Saakin and Two Zabar be changed to an اَلِفْ.

☆Saktah is Wajib in the following four words.

Miscellaneous Rules

Q:- In the Holy Quran, there are some words which contain the letter صَادُ, but سِيُنْ is also written on the صَادُ; how are they read ?

A:- In the Holy Quran, there are some words which contain the letter صَادُ, but سِيُنْ is also written on the صَادُ; details for pronouncing these are as follows;

☆In (1) and (2) only pronounce س , in (3) it is permissible to either pronounce س or ص and in (4) only pronounce ص.

1 يَبْصُۜطُ

2 بَصْۜطَةً

3 أَمْ هُمُ الْمُصَۜيْطِرُوْنَ

Miscellaneous Rules

Q:- What is called Imalah ?

A:- To incline the sound of [Zabar] towards [Zayr] and the sound of اَلِف towards يَا is called Imalah.

Note!

☆بِئْسَ الِاسْمُ الْفُسُوْقُ:In this part of the Quranic Ayah, neither pronounce the اَلِفُ before the لَآمُ nor the اَلِفُ after it, instead pronounce the لَآمُ with [Zayr].

بِئْسَ الِاسْمُ الْفُسُوْقُ

Waqf

In this lesson, we will learn about the following things:

1-The rules of Waqf

2-I'adah (Repetition) and Noon Qutni

3-Pracitce of these rules (Exercise)

Waqf

Q:- What is the meaning of Waqf ?

A:- The meaning of Waqf is to stop/pause. End your voice as well as your breath on the last letter of the word at which you do Waqf.

Q:- Explain the brief method of doing Waqf in Quran-e-Pak.

A:- Some basic rules of doing Waqf are as follows:

☆If the last letter of the word has Zabar, Zayr, Paysh, two Zayr, two Paysh, Khara Zayr or Ulta Paysh on it, change it into Saakin.

☆If the last letter of the word has two Zabar on it, change it into Alif.

☆If the last letter is a round تا i.e. ۃ, then no matter which harakat it has on it, pronounce it as a 'ہ' Saakin when doing Waqf.

☆Khara Zabar, Maddah Letters, and Saakin letters are not changed in the case of Waqf.

☆In the case of Waqf on a Mushaddad letters, the Tashdeed will remain but the Harakat will not be made apparent in the recitation.

Waqf

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

صٰدِقِيْنَ ۝	بِالْحَقِّ ۝	مِنْ قَبْلُ ۝	شَيْءٍ ۝	بَرْقٌ ۝	عِبَادِهٖ ۝	مَوَازِيْنُهٗ ۝
صٰدِقِيْنْ ۝	بِالْحَقّ ۝	مِنْ قَبْلْ ۝	شَيْءْ ۝	بَرْقْ ۝	عِبَادِهْ ۝	مَوَازِيْنُهْ ۝

نَبِيًّا ۝	قُوَّةً ۝	جَارِيَةٌ ۝	مِنَ الْاُوْلٰى ۝	فِيْهَا ۝	تَهْتَدُوْا ۝	قَوْلِيْ ۝
نَبِيَّا ۝	قُوَّهْ ۝	جَارِيَهْ ۝	مِنَ الْاُوْلٰى ۝	فِيْهَا ۝	تَهْتَدُوْا ۝	قَوْلِيْ ۝

Waqf

Q:- Explain the signs of Waqf.

A:- Some of the signs of Waqf are described below:

ـه : This is the sign of Waqf-e-Taam and indicates the completion of Ayah; we should pause here.

م : This is the sign of Waqf-e-Lazim; one must pause here.

ط : This is the sign of Waqf-e-Mutlaq; it is better to pause here.

ج : This is the sign of Waqf-e-Ja'iz; It is better to pause here but it is permissible to carry on.

ز : This is the sign of Waqf-e-Mujawwaz; It is better to carry on but it is permissible to pause here.

ص : This is the sign of Waqf-e-Murakhkhas; we should carry on here.

لا : If لا sign appears above the sign of Ayah (ـه), there are different opinions whether to pause or not. If the لا comes without the sign of Ayah, do not pause at it.

Maddah Letters

Now we have two important terms to learn about Waqf:

I'adah (Repetition): After doing Waqf, to repeat from the word coming before it, is called I'adah.

Noon Qutni: When a Hamzah Wasli comes after Tanween, the Hamzah Wasli is dropped in the case of Wasl (without pausing) and the Noon Saakin of Tanween is given a Zayr and a small Noon is shown with it; this Noon is called Noon Qutni.

Maddah Letters

Hijay (spelling) of **Noon Qutni** is done in two ways,
(1) **Wasl** and (2) **Waqf**.

For Examples we have a word, شِيُبَاںِ السَّمَاءُ the Hijay (spelling) Would be done as follows:

(1) Wasl

Sheen Ya Zayr "شِیْ" Baa Zabar "بَ", "شِيُبَا" Noon Seen Zayr "نِ السُّ" Seen Zabar "سَ", "نِ السَّ" Meem Alif Zabar "مَا", "نِ السَّمَا" Hamzah Pesh "ءُ", "نِ السَّمَاءُ" = شِيُبَاںِ السَّمَاءُ

(2) Waqf

Sheen Ya Zayr "شِیْ" Baa two Zabar "بَاً", "شِيُباً" Waqf "شِيُبَا" Hamzah Seen Zabar "اَلسُّ" Seen Zabar "سَ", "اَلسَّ" Meem Alif Zabar "مَا", "اَلسَّمَا" Hamzah Pesh "ءُ", "اَلسَّمَاءُ" =
شِيُبَاں اَلسَّمَاءُ

Waqf

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ

خَيۡرَا ج نِ الۡوَصِيَّةُ خَيۡرَا ج اَلۡوَصِيَّةُ	شِيۡبَا ۝ نِ السَّمَاءُ شِيۡبَا ۝ اَلسَّمَاءُ	مُنِيۡبِ ۝ نِ ادۡخُلُوۡهَا مُنِيۡبۡ ۝ اُدۡخُلُوۡهَا
مُبِيۡنِ ۝ نِ اقۡتُلُوۡا مُبِيۡنۡ ۝ اُقۡتُلُوۡا	قَدِيۡرُ ۝ نِ الَّذِىۡ قَدِيۡرۡ ۝ اَلَّذِىۡ	خَبِيۡرَا ۝ نِ الَّذِىۡ خَبِيۡرَا ۝ اَلَّذِىۡ

Salah (Namaz)

In this lesson, we will learn about following things:

1-The correct way to offer whole Salah (Namaz) with correct pronunciation.

2-The identification of the Tajweed rules and how to apply them

Salah (Namaz)

Note!

☆This lesson should not be taught only by reading it, rather make students spell the difficult words, and also make them recognize the rules which are being applied in those words.

☆Make them aware of the mistakes which are made in all of the important rules like: Mustaliyah Letter, Qareeb-us-Sawt Letter(letters that sound somewhat similar), Tafkheem-o-Tarqeeq (thick tone and thin tone), Maddat and I'adah (Repetition).

Salah (Namaz)

تکبیرتحریمہ

اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ ۞

ثناء

سُبْحٰنَكَ اللّٰهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالٰى جَدُّكَ وَلَآ اِلٰهَ غَيْرُكَ ط

تعوذ

اَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ ۞

تسمیہ

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ۞

Salah (Namaz)

سورۃ الفاتحہ

اَلۡحَمۡدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الۡعٰلَمِيۡنَ ۙ‏(۱) الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ ۙ‏(۲) مٰلِكِ يَوۡمِ الدِّيۡنِ ؕ‏(۳) اِيَّاكَ نَعۡبُدُ وَ اِيَّاكَ نَسۡتَعِيۡنُ ؕ‏(۴) اِهۡدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الۡمُسۡتَقِيۡمَ ۙ‏(۵) صِرَاطَ الَّذِيۡنَ اَنۡعَمۡتَ عَلَيۡهِمۡ ۙ۬ غَيۡرِ الۡمَغۡضُوۡبِ عَلَيۡهِمۡ وَلَا الضَّآلِّيۡنَ (۷)

سورۃ الاخلاص

قُلۡ هُوَ اللّٰهُ اَحَدٌ ۚ‏(۱) اَللّٰهُ الصَّمَدُ ۚ‏(۲) لَمۡ يَلِدۡ ۙ۬ وَلَمۡ يُوۡلَدۡ ۙ‏(۳) وَلَمۡ يَكُنۡ لَّهٗ كُفُوًا اَحَدٌ (۴)

تسبیح رکوع

سُبۡحٰنَ رَبِّیَ الۡعَظِیۡمِ ط

تسمیع

سَمِعَ اللّٰهُ لِمَنۡ حَمِدَهٗ ط

تحمید

رَبَّنَا وَلَکَ الۡحَمۡدُ ط

Salah (Namaz)

تسبیح سجدہ

سُبْحٰنَ رَبِّیَ الْاَعْلٰی ط

تشہد

اَلتَّحِيَّاتُ لِلّٰهِ وَالصَّلَوٰتُ وَالطَّيِّبٰتُ ط اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ اَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهٗ ط
اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلٰی عِبَادِ اللّٰهِ الصّٰلِحِيْنَ ۞ اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَّآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَاَشْهَدُ اَنَّ
مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهٗ وَرَسُوْلُهٗ ط

درود ابراہیمی

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰی مُحَمَّدٍ وَّعَلٰی اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلٰی اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلٰی اٰلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ
مَّجِيْدٌ ۞ اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلٰی مُحَمَّدٍ وَّعَلٰی اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلٰی اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلٰی اٰلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ
اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ ۞

Salah (Namaz)

دعائے ماثورہ

اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبِّ اجْعَلْنِىْ مُقِيْمَ الصَّلٰوةِ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِىْ ۖق رَبَّنَا وَتَقَبَّلْ دُعَآءِ۞ رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لِىْ وَلِوَالِدَىَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ يَوْمَ يَقُوْمُ الْحِسَابُ۞

سلام

اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ ط

دعائے قنوت

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنَّا نَسْتَعِيْنُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ وَنُثْنِىْ عَلَيْكَ الْخَيْرَ ط وَنَشْكُرُكَ وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَنَخْلَعُ وَنَتْرُكُ مَنْ يَّفْجُرُكَ ط اَللّٰهُمَّ اِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَلَكَ نُصَلِّىْ وَنَسْجُدُ وَاِلَيْكَ نَسْعٰى وَنَحْفِدُ وَنَرْجُوْ رَحْمَتَكَ وَنَخْشٰى عَذَابَكَ اِنَّ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكُفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ۞